## GAG RULE IN THE HOUSE.

RIGHT OF DEBATE REFUSED REPUBLICANS. CHARP TILT BETWEEN MESSES, BOUTELLE AND WISE OVER THE NORFOLK NAVY YARD INQUIRY.

[DY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE ] WASHINGTON, Jan. 22,-True to its early instincts the Democratic majority in the House to-day unanimously refused to listen to the appeals of the minority for an opportunity to offer an amendment or to discuss for a reasonable time the resolution of inquiry reported by Chairman Herbert from the Naval Committee respecting certain alleged unlawful acts by the Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard. The minority resisted for several hours the unjustifiable and arbitrary programme of the Democrats but was at last forced to yield and the resolution was put through under the gag rule. As soon as the report and resolution had been read Colouel Herbert demanded the previous question and curtly refused to allow his colleague Mr. Boutelle, to offer an amendment from which it was apparent that the Democrats dared not allow the matter to be discussed. The vote on Herbert's motion resulted 111 to 7 many less than the quorum required, whereupon the chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee angrily excla med :

"It is very evident that gentlemen do not want their interrogations answered and I withdraw the

Mr. Reed quietly made the point that as the chairman had presented the report under instructions from his committee and as the House had begun its consideration he had no right to withdraw it. This point was sustained by the Speaker whereat he was appealed to the chairman to allow an amendment to be offered, which the latter answered by moving a call of the House, although nearly three hundred members were in their seats. The call was ordered and the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to arrest and bring in absentees. While he was thus engaged, Mr. Reed was recognized. In a short, temperate speech he said the minority only asked the privilege of offering necessary amendments and discussing them for a reasonable time—one or two hours. The previous question was never designed to gag the minority. The chairman had not been instructed by his committee to choke off debate or amendments and it would not take long to show that one part of the resolution as amended by the committee would be futile.

Colonel Herbert testily said, "We will take the responsibility and the gentleman from Maine need not conserve himself showt the causes of the decline in the American foreign carrying trade. The committee approved of the bounty bill based on the French law giving thirty cents per ton to American vessels for every 1,000 miles travelled.

Members of the Board of Trade appeared before the House Committee on Shipping to-day and gave their views on the general adoption by this and other countries as standard for grain measure.

Members of the Board of Trade appeared before the House Committee on Shipping to-day and gave their theouse committee on Shipping to-day and gave their theorems and proper and subject of the revivation American abolic to the committee of the revivation American appeared to free staips and Smith, of New-York Chamber of Joseph and Smith, of New-York Cham heartily cheered by the minority. Mr. Reed then

responsibility and the gentleman from Maine need not concern himself about that, I demand the regular

"It is a matter that concerns the House," Mr. Reed replied, "I have the floor and will now proceed to discuss my motion to dispense with further proceedings under the call,"

This caused an uproar on the Democratic side, but the Speaker again ruled in favor of the minority, and Mr. Reed delivered a capital little speech in favor of the right of free debate,

Abram S. Hewitt then took the floor. He said there could be no difference of opinion about the right to freedom of debate; it is a right or which the Democrats in the House had struggled during many years and it does not lie in the mouths of Republicans to rebuke snybody for efforts to curtail it.

It is doubtful if the bistory of House proceedings furnishes a precedent for the highhanded action of teday which prevented a member of the committee that reported a resolution of inquiry from moving an amendment. When the previous question was ordered Mr. Boutelle delivered a ringing speech in favor of the inquiry. He said that the first legislative act of the present House was to relieve from his political disabilities a man who for more than twenty years bad not thought it worth his while to ask the favor. No Republican had opposed the bili; but when it is proposed simply to ask whether certain inscriptions attesting the triumph of the Union arms have been obliterated and whether honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors have been dismissed from Government employment in order to make room for ex-

all metaories of the war is fail of sophistry. It not way are Confederate memorials of the war scattered all over the South, some of them bearing inscriptions which denote admiration for the 'Lost Cause,' and why are new and more magnificent memorials of the same sort building now! Let these Confederate memorials be removed before we begin to obliterate inscriptions and demolish memorials raised to commemorate the victory.

of loyalty over treason."

Mr. Boutelle's stirring speech was received with repeated outbursts of appliance on the Republican

George D. Wise, of Virginia, was put forward on the Democratic side to answer him. In some parts of the country Captain Wise would be called "a screamer," which he certainly is, even on occasions when there is no need of extravagant gestures or incoherent denunciations. At the outset he mildly declared that Mr. Boutelle, "on more occasions than one has sought to revive the passions and prejudices of the war. He has alleged that a drydock was destroyed at Portsmouth," shricked the Virginian, "when there never was a dry alleged that a drydock was destroyed at Portsmouth, shricked the Virginian, "when there never was a dry dock at Portsmouth. He has charged that inscriptions have been removed from captured Confederate cannon at Portsmouth when there never were any such cannon in the Navy Yard at Portsmouth." This was a rather sorry quibble—the Navy Yard being at Norfolk, Captain Wise declared that the superintendent of machinery who was dismissed "was never within a thousand miles of a line of battle,"

Mr. Bontelle—Did he not render good service to this country?

country?
"No, sir;" replied Mr. Wise. "He, sir, was in receipt of a large salary in a bomb-proof position." "No, sir;" replied Mr. Wise. "He, sir, was in receipt of a large salary in a homb-proof position, while brave men tot gght the battles of their country." Mr. Brady, of Virginia, rose and asked permission to propound a question. "No, sir; no, sir;" exclaimed Mr. Wise. "I will give my attention to you in one minute. The Contederate or the one whom you (Mr. Bouteile) allege was appointed on account of his service in the Confederate army was appointed after a competitive examination, and the man to whom you refer was removed for beastly intoxication." [Applanse and laughter on the Denocratic side.] One other fact I command to your consideration. During the Arthur Administration the postmaster at Port-mouth was a Union soldier, twice wounded and twice promoted for gallantry and was removed at the dictation of William Malone. [Applause on the Democratic side]. Ah, Mr. Speaker, it is a good thing to raise a fuss over this, is it? Your fellow-citizens of Maine "addressing Mr. Bouteile," are anxious to know if a Confederate has been appointed in the Norfolk Navy Yard by this Administration! Have you fergotten that during the Grant Administration and during the Administration. Administration? Have you fergotten that during the Grant Administration and during the Administration of Hayes and Arthur you sent the captain of the Confederate Guerillas—John S. Mosby to represent the Government of the United States in a foreign country [Applause on the Democratic side.] Have you forgotten that Longstreet, a Confederate Licuteunst General, was selected by your Republican Administration for the most important office in Georgia. Why is the Judical of the Confederate Confederate Licuteunst General, was selected by your Republican Administration for the most important office in Georgia. Why is the Judical of the Confederate Licuteunst General, was selected by your Republican Administration for the most important office in Georgia. Why is the Judical of the Confederation of the Conf

Does the gentleman desire a reply !" inquired Mr. "Does the gentleman desire a reply "more about the "No, sir;" exclaimed Mr. Wisc, "Go, read the speech of the Senator of the United Staces who, with all kindness, is, in the estimation of the whole country, a better man than you are, Go, read the speech of Charles Sammer, of Massachusetts."

"If Charles Summer knew that his magnanimous suggestion would be quoted by you for such a purpose he would turn in bis grave," exclaimed Mr. Boutelie and turn can be suggested.

mid much confusion. "Go," continued Mr. Wise, "read the speech of "Go," continued Mr. Wise, "read the speech of Charles Summer, or Massachusetts. If I mistake not he was the first in the country who declared, some fifteen years ago, that the time had come for peace and that the bitter memories of the war should be removed. And mark the contrast between the leader of the Federal army and the gentleman from Maine. The last words spoken by that great leader on his dying bed at Mt. McGregor were that he thanked God that he closed his eyes on the world believing that peace had returned to a distracted country. [Applause on the Democratic side] and yet; and yet, the halls of legislation are to be annoyed by the bacsbridg of such men as the gentleman from Maine. Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to say one word more to him, while we sit here and yets pensions to your soldiers."

I want to say one word more to him, while we sit here and vete pensions to your soldiers."

"Our soldiers," exclaimed Mr. Boutelle,
"Yes," replied Mr. Wise, "our soldiers. We are in the house of our fathers and we have come to stay. [Applause on the Democratic side! While we are ready and willing to vote pensions to honorably discharged soldiers who served their country in time of war, we will never consent that it shall be held and proclaimed on high that one who hampened to have been in the Confederate army is forever disbarred from the service of his country. I protest that these honorable soldiers of the Union Army shall never again be subjected to the treatment they were subjected to under the last Administration when men who had fought bravely for the Union under the circular bearing the name of Willam Mahone as chairman and James D. Brady, the present member of this House, as peoretary."

"There was no such circular."—interrupted Mr. Brady. "I challeage him to produce the circular."

"When," continued Mr. Wise, not heeding the interruption, "they were required, under the whip of a master to give money for partisan purposes, required like slaves to hold their ballots up that their bosses minions might see whether they voted right. Oh! what an attitude in which to place a discharged soldier of the Union, under the whip and lash of a Confederate Brigadier." [Loud and continued applause on the Democratic side and in the galleries].

At this point Mr. Wise's time expired, but the Republicans were so well pleased with it that one of

At this point Mr. Wise's time expired, but the Republicans were so well pleased with it that one of them—Mr. Brumu, of Pennsylvania—asked unanimous consent for him to continue but a chorus of Democratic objections was raised. The Democrats apparently thought they had heard enough of that speech for one day and the resolution as amended by the Committee of Naval Affairs, to include former administrations in the ingure, was adouted without a division. the inquiry, was adopted without a division,

CALLING FOR A STANDARD WHEAT MEASURE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. - On reassembling this morning the National Board of Trade adopted the following resolution introduced by Mr. Sampson, of

Resolved. That we urge upon Congress the Importance of passing some stringent laws to prevent the undercalination of merchandise imported into the United States and the prevention of damage allowance frauds. A resolution was also passed recommending the enactment of a law by Congress authorizing the Secretary of War through the Engineer Department to define the harbor limits and lines of finit of the navigable water courses within the jurisdiction of the United States. The

following was also adopted: following was also acopied:

Resolved, That a uniform standard of grain measure
for the United States and for other countries, especially
for such as export or import wheat, as an international
standard, should be established and is hereby recom-

standard, should be established mended, and
Resolved, That the Central sytem current in Liverpool
and the Pacific States of this country, representing 100
pounds avoirdupois, is hereby approved and recommended for general adoption by this and other countries
as a standard for grain measure.

statistics to show the causes of the decline in the American foreign carrying trade; and he expressed the opinion that unless the Government was prepared to give aid as England—directly encouraging foreign trade and paying over \$100,000,000 in subsidies—that the American

ing over \$100,000,000 in shostness that the Alexander interest would decline still further.

At the evening session the Board passed a resolution approving the Inter-State Commerce bill now before Congress, but recommending that the salaries of the commissioners appointed under the bill be \$10,000 instead of \$7,000. The meeting then adjourned sine die. They were given a banquet.

### CALLERS ON THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The detegation from he South Atlantic Improvement Convention which met in Savannah, Ga., in November last with representatives from seven Southern States, who are now in this city, called upon President Cleveland to-day. The President expressed much interest in the object of the con-vention and says that his views had changed much since, as Governor of New-York, he expressed his ideas regarding the transportation question. He is now, he said, profoundly impressed with the importance of de veloping the natural water-ways of the country, and be lieves that public money judiciously expended upon such improvements is wisely expended. why he did not treat upon the subject in his message was not because he underestimated its importance, but because he did not have time to give it that close and careful study without which he was reluctant to com-

The members of the National Board of Trade called at the White House in a body to-day and paid their respects to the President. Short addresses were made by Mr. Fraley, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Patterson, of New-Jersey, to which the President made a brief response.

A party of Indian children from the school at Carlisle, Penn, in charge of Capian Pratt, called at the White House to-day and were received by the President and Miss Cleveland. The children afterward called upon the Secretary of the Interior.

ment employment in order to make room for exConfederates there is a general expression of
Democratic horror over an attempt to "revive the
memories of sectional strife." The alterations in the
resolutions had not been denied. Commenting upon
the resolution after it was introduced, the editor of
"The Norfolk Laudmark," a Democratic newspaper,
said that when Commodere Truxton took command of
the Navy Yard, "he found an inscription which was
intended to keep alive the bitter memories of our civil
strife and it is understood that with the patriotic
remark that "the war had been over twenty years" he
had this removed." He had also removed, because he
dared to protest against this act, a man who rendered
the Union cause great service by furnishing the Navy
Department with drawings of the Rebel ironcinal
Merrimae and who for that service had been appointed
in the Navy Yard by order of Abraham Lincoln and for
more than twenty years had discharged his duties wish
faithfulness, and efficiency. Mr. Boutelle continued;
"The plea of Democrats that they desire to obliterate
all metaories of the war is fall of sophistry. If not why
was Confederate agency of the interior.

ANGER OVER A COMMITTEE CLERK.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 Special).—There seem
to be some prospect that a committee clerkship may be
come an "issue" which in the minds of a goo
many Democrats in the House will ove
shadow even the tariff or the silver question
It appears that the appointment of H. Conque,
Clark, as clerk of the Committee on Foreign Affairs be
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clark, as clerk of the Committee on Foreign Affairs be
dismissed. The reason appears to be that he was the
provate secretary of Governor Kellogz, or Louisiana, I
1876-77 and was accused by Thlen Democrats of tree
ital and unlawful acts in connection with the
never usen convicted of any charge, however, and h
is one of the most competition of som
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ital connection of Washington, Jan. 22 Special. - There seems to be some prospect that a committee clerkship may become an "issue" which in the minds of a good many Democrats in the House will overshadow even the tariff or the silver question. It appears that the appointment of H. Conquest Clark, as clerk of the Committee on Foreign Affairs by cient of cierks as well as a man of ability and extonsive information. It remains to be seen whether Chairman Bemont will remove him on account of the clamor of members of his own party.

> ALLOWED TO REMAIN ONLY A WEEK IN OFFICE. Washington, Jan. 22 (Special). - Samuel Strong, a well-known District contractor, and a noted character, was recently appointed by Secretary Manning a special agent of the Treasury Department to in-spect the material under the supervising architect. There was general astonishment in the district when the appointment became known, as Strong has been engaged in several neculiar transactions which are matters of public record. As long ago as 1853, when he had a somewhat similar position in connection with the work of the extension of the Capital building, a Senate committee found bim guilty of "crooked" work. Mr. Strong was sent South on Monday to attend to business

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS APPOINTED. Washington, Jan. 22.-The Postmaster-General to-day appointed among others the following fourth-class postmasters :

-At Haltic, Peter Donnelly. Maine—At Amherst, Milard W. Poster; Byron, F. A.
Knapp, East summer, William H. Eastman, Lovell, Andrew
J. Fartuan; Shiriey Mills, J. B. Sterievant; South Paris,
William H. Frothingham; South Waterford, Charles A.
Young; Sprucehead, Willis A. Adams,
Massagette-fit—At East Brookfield, Edward M. Wright;
South Chelmsford, Daniel W. Bockford,
Acta-ferses—At - Asbury, William H. Watson; Island
Heights, William Parker; Ogdensburgh, Patrick J. Dolan;
Whiting, Louisa Darby. Heights, Winting Louisa Darker, Oguenaum ga. Folker, Politics, Whiting Louisa Darker, Oguenaum ga. Whiting Louisa Darker, Pennsylvavia—At Austintille, J. W. Hibbard, Beach Haven, Wesley Roberts; Kendall, Robert M. Fatton; Murray, Robert H. Moore; Rim Iraburch, Simon H. Kaster, New York—At Carrollion, Allen Johnson; Look City Falls, Truman E. Parkman; Short Tract, James Douglass.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE. Washington, Jan. 22.—Captain Charles B. Reed, assistant quartermaster, has been appointed to inspect certain clothing and Signal Service property at siena, Mont., for which Captain B. F. Jones is re

The War Department has accepted the Fowlett pneumatic gun carriage which has recently been tested

by the Ordnance Department.

The Navy Department is informed of the arrival of the United States steamer Yantic at Barbadoes yesterday.
Commander P. F. Harrington has been ordered to the Naval Academy, Ensigns F. J. Hesseler and Stokely Morgan to the Naval Academy; Ensign H. Minett to the Minnesota; Assistant Surgeon J. W. Baker to the Wanash; and Assistant Engineer Howard Gage to the New-York Navy Yard; Ensign A. I. Hale has been de tached from the Juniata and ordered to the Tallapoosa; tached from the Juliana and ordered to the fairnepoosa; hentenant N. K. Usher has been declared from the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting and ordered to the Juniana; Lectionants W. H. Nostrand and C. F. Norton and Ensign John N. Jordan have been ordered to the Tallapoosa; and Assistant Engineer T. W. Kinkaid has been detached from the Alliance and ordered to the

A Naval court-martial has been ordered to convene at washington Navy Yard on January 23 for the trial one enlisted men. The detail of the court is: manders Silas Casey and J. H. Sands, Lieutenant commander Rhoades, and Lieutenauts B. S. Richards, L. E. Carmody, Herbert Winsiow and Robert Platt, with apiain F. H. Harrington, United States Marine Corps. a Judge Advocate.

The death of Lieutenant W. H. Hadden will make the following promotions in the Navy: Lieutenant S. C. Lemiy, junior grade, to be Heutenant of the senior grade, and Ensign Benjamin Tappan to be lieutenant of the

junior grade MESSRS, SHERMAN AND EVARTS CRITICISED. Washington, Jan. 22 (Special).-The course of Senators Sherman and Evarts in the debate in the Senate yesterday on the Electoral Count has caused a good deal of astonishment here among both Democrats and Republicans. They advocated the settlement of disputes concerning the count by a majority vote in joint ression of the two houses. This would piace all such questions in the hands of the Democratic quajority in the House. This majority is kept up by fraudulent elections in the South, and Republicans assert that the party would not only be at the mercy of these fraudulent methods, but this course is an unnecessary abandonment of the Constitutional theory of the Senate's equality with the House. In view of the Democratic defence of the election frauds in Cheincari which might in a close election give that State to the Democrats. Senator Sherman's course has caused much comment. Senators Edmunds and Hoar are programy vigorous specches in opposition. The surrender to the Democrate on the Presidential Succession bill, and the proposal to let them have their own way on the electoral count matter are both severely criticised. hands of the Democratic majority in the House. This

PAPERS STILL WITHHELD.

NO CONFLICT WITH THE PRESIDENT. WHAT THE SENATE HAS DONE AND MAY DO ABOUT NOMINATIONS.

1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSA.) Washington, Jan. 22.—The nominations so far confirmed by the Senate have been those against which no objections have been urged before committees. There has been no settled policy in dealing with them and there probably will not be any agreed upon, each case standing on its merits. Some of the Scuators favor action in open session; and a resolution to that effect has been introduced, but there is no probability of its adoption. One reason urged in its favor is that of escaping from the misrepresentations that are now from quently made in the bogus accounts published of the executive sessions. For instance, in one of these cir cumstantial accounts published yesterday Senator Edmunds was represented as making an ex-tended speech Wednesday, though at least though at least four Senators declared to-day that Mr. Edmunds did not say a word during the executive session Wednesday. The fact is that no discussion indicating any disagreement with the President has yet taken place. So far the Secate has not passed upon any contested nominations. It is hardly necessary to repeat that the Republican Senstors have at no time thought of calling on the President for his "reasons" for making removals, but they will insist on "directing" Cabinet officers to produce all papers on file. The form of request for information adopted by one committee and sent to a Cabi-net officer in addition to calling for papers asked for the President's reasons for making certain removals. That is admitted to have been a mistake as addressed to a Cabinet officer, though the Democratic members of the committee approved the form. It gave an opportunity to Mr. Manning to reply that " he had no information as to the President's reasons." He sent the nothing in regard to the persons suspended. In another case, along with the papers recommending the appointment, a reply was sent that no directions had been received from the President in regard to sending other papers. That is as far as any Cabinet officer has gone. No absolute refusal to send all the papers on file has been made, but the papers have not been sent. So far as the President is concerned there has been no communication with him on the subject.

Senators, who have gone to the departments to see the papers on file have not been refused. "I have had no trouble to see all the papers called for," said Senator Free to-day. Another Republican Senator said : "We shall take no numediate action on the failure of the Cabinet officers to send all the papers on file in each case, as we intend to give them more time to comply with the requests of committees. But, of course, if the papers are not sent it will be a very easy matter for us to get them. All we will have to do is to pass a resolution authorizing a committee to investigate such cases, with power to send for persons and papers. A subpena from the chairman would then bring the Cabinet officer with all the papers, and if he refuses to produce them we could commit him for contempt. The power of the Senate, or of either House, in such matters is un questioned; otherwise this would not be a republican orm of government. So far as the Secretary of the Treasury and some of the other Cabinet officers are concerned, they are directed by law to report to Congress and not to the President '

"Supposing a Cabinet officer should reply that the papers are in the custody of the President!"

"That would make no difference. We could subporn any one from the Executive Mausion to bring them. The President of this country is not an autograt. Resides, the papers are official documents and belong in the de-partments and not in the White House."

"A Democratic Senator remarked to-day that Cabinet officer who did not desirov the papers cantain ing charges on which removals were made was a fool,

one charges on which removals were made was a fool, Could that be done?"

"Or couries not. Every paper addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury or any other Government official concerning the public business is an official document, and can no more be destroyed with impunity than any other Government record. Everybody should learn that when they make charges against a public official on which he is removed those matters cannot be hept secret, nor can the accused person be kept in theoremice of them. The irouthle is, that, under the inspiration of Postmasser-General Vilas's circular, sent broadcast lest spring, the country has been secongs for all sorts of false, mean and despirable charges on which to remove public officials. They have not been allowed to know the nature of those charges. Now, when they come here with righteous indignation, demanding fair par, an effort is made to keep them from answering those falsehoods. I have no hica that any fair man would uphold such a proceeding. No presons have been more faired in denoming it than some of the bemocratic Senators."

"Does the President sustant the refusal to produce the papers it"

"There has been no refusal, nor do I think there ever "There has seen no relieval, nor do! think there ever will be any. But the delay of Secretary Manning and others to produce the records was decided upon by the Cabinet. I think, however, they begin to resitte their error and will not wait for subpoenas. Since the foun-dation of the Government the right of the Senate to call for all such records has never been decided. In Euchann-

explain such matters."
"Have no charges been made against Democratic officials who have been appointed in place of those removed?" moved!"

"There are many such charges and we are getting letters from D mocrats all over the country asking for opportunity to answer such charges. Here is a letter from one appointed to a responsible office in my State:

ters from D importate all over the country asking for opportunity to answer such charges. Here is a letter from one appointed to a responsible office in my State: Though I have differed with you politically, I have always regarded you as a fair man. I believe, therefore, that you will not refuse me the right to inspect and answer the charges against me which I am told have been field with your committee. Will you be kind enough to make a time when I can be allowed that opportunity, or furnish me with a copy of the charges? I sent a reply that he had not inisunderstood me, and that I should allow him a full opportunity to answer them; but that his case would come after that of his prodecessor, who was a faithful Union sodier, removed without opportunity to see or answer charges, and when it did and they were disposed of them I would hear his case. There are many such cases."

An assertion widely punished that the President has offisred to produce the papers if the Senate will consider these matters in public is promounced abound at the White House. The President, of course, has had no ocasion to make such an assurd offer, as no call has been made upon him by the Senate. The Democratic Senators are not well pleased with their efforts to pose as the President's champlons on the question of patronage. On the silver and other really important matters they have gone out of the way to show their opposition to the Administration. But taking advantage of certain newspaper reports about the allowing advantage of certain newspaper reports about the allowing the product of the way to show their opposition to the Administration. But taking advantage of certain newspaper reports about the defending thm. This compared the products and obtain from him directions as to the course they should pursue in defending thm. This compilities, consisting of Senators vest, Maxey and Harris, got little comfort at the White House. The President could see no need of making sugardines; and the Democratic Senator were unable to make him think

MR. GARLAND LEAVES IT ALL TO MR. GOODE Washington, Jan. 22.—Solicitor-General gode to-day received from the Interior Department all the papers bearing on the case of the Bell Telephone Company. He says that he will consider the matter at once, and will probably direct the institution of a sul to test the validity of the Bell patents early next week. He has not yet decided where the suit shall be brought, but is understood to prefer Washington as the most convenient place for the purposes of the Government. The Attorney General has declined to take any part in the case, and has placed its entire management in the hands of the Solicitor-General.

CONTROLLER CANNO N'S RESIGNATION. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 .- H. W. Cannon, Controiler of the Carrency, tendered his resignation to the President to-day, to take effect January 31, in order to accept the office of vice-president of the National Bank Republic of New-York. It is understood that the President and Secretary of the Treasury have each personally requested Mr. Cannon to withdraw his resignation, at least until after the adjournment of Congress, and that Mr. Cannon will probably comply with their request if ne can make satisfactory arrangements with the bank.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 22, 1886. APPOINTMENT.-The Secretary of the Treasury to-day appointed J. W. Watts, of Mississippi, to be chief of a division in the Second Auditor's office. BRAVE ACT.—The General Superintendent of the Life

BRAVE ACT.—The General Superintendent of the Life Saving Service has received a letter from Captain Nick-erson, master of the schooner Alien Green, commercing the brave conduct of Captain H. M. Knowles, keeper of the Point Jodich Station, a d his crew for their services in resening him and his crew from the wicek of the Green during a bilading snowstorm on January 9.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE BILL—The bill for the purchase of the old Prolines Exchange building having passed both Houses of Congress, now goes to the President for his signature. It provides that the sum of \$250,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated for its purchase for Army purposes, and \$200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the alteration

much thereof as may be hecessary, for the alteration and remodelling of the building, so as to make it suitable in all respects for Government use.

ILEGAL APPROPRIATIONS.—Some time since the Government. ernor of Arizona, Mr. Zulick, reported to the Secretary of the Interior that the Legislature of that Territory at the Inst session had made extravagant appropriations and in excess of the amount which was authorized by Congress, Mr. Montgomers, the Attorney-General for the Interior Department, has decided that all the appropriations made in excess of the sum appropriated by Congress were in violation of law and void.

FORTIFICATIONS.-The Secretary of War to-day submitted to the President the report of the Fortifications Board. It is a long document and describes fully the necessity and advantages of better coast defences. It is

estimated that it will require about \$126,000,000 to establish a good system of defences. A recommendation tablish a good system of defences. A recommendation is made that an appropriation of \$21,000,000 be made at the present session of Congress to secure the neces-sary plant for beginning the construction of such heavy ordinance as will be required. The Board also suggests the establishment of two Government foundries and recommends the construction of terpedo boats for har-bor protection.

BONDHOLDERS IN DISTRESS.-The Secretary of the BONDHOLDERS IN DISTRESS.—The Secretary of the Treasury is in receipt of a letter from a pensioner of the Government complaining that the recent bond call of \$10,000,000 has entailed great hardship upon him, inastuuch as he had invested his little all, \$1.700, in the called bonds. He had expected that this investment would prove his main stay in his old age, and he writes to inquire whether his bonds cannot be exchanged for other bonds at par. The Secretary says he is powerless to grant relief in such cases, of which there are many.

PROTEST OF "THE ARGUS" COMPANY DEMAND FOR LEGISLATIVE PRINTING.

DAMAGE FROM THE ELEVATED ROADS-THE BRIDGE EXTENSION-OTHER BILLS.

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNG ALBANY, Jan. 22.-The cierks of the Legislature, John W. Vrooman and Charles A. Chickering, received a formal demand from The Argus Company today for the logislative printing. This missive was read to the Senate and Assembly, and in both bodies was referred to the Judiciary Committee. In both bodies the Democrats, as was expected, protested against this disposition of the letter of a Democratic printing office. The work is still in the hands of Republican printers, Weed, Parsons & Co., and there it apparently will remain for many months. The Argus Company has applied to Judge Peckham, a Democrat, to grant a mandamus against Clerk Chickering and Clerk Vrooman, to compel them to give the legislative printing to that corporation, but naturally the Judge hesitates when asked to issue a mandamus virtually against the Legislature itself. Mr. Vrooman and Mr. Chickering are merely the agents of the Legislature in the matter.

Vrooman and Mr. Chickering are merely the agencs of the Legislature in the matter.

Assemblyman Greene introduced a bill to-day authorizing the Supreme Court to appoint commissioners in New-York to estimate the damage done to property-owners by the construction of the Elevated roads.

Senator Griswold's bill for the extension of the Brooklyn Bridge over Chatham-st. was passed by the Senate to-day and was ordered to a third reading. Mr. Hamilton introduced a smilar bill in the Assembly, and it was ordered to a third reading.

Senator Plunkitt introduced a bill authorizing the raising of the Riverside Drive between the south line of N nety-fifth-st, and the n-rin line of Ninety-seventhst. The street is to be supported by a viaduet which will permit of a public use of Ninety-sixth-st.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee will listen to arguments on Thursday afternoon on General Curtie's bill giving soldiers and saliors of the late war the preference in the employing of persons for the State service.

Mr. Sinth introduced in the Senate a bill providing that telegraph, telephone and electric light lines shall be assessment of the lands of resident owners. Chapter the assessment of the lands of resident owners. tions controlling them, in the manner provided for the assessment of the lands of resident owners. Chapter 597 of the laws of 1881, providing for the assessment of telegraph lines is to be repealed.

### NEW PLANS AT NANTICOKE.

TO DEILL AN AIR SHAFT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE MEN WHO MAY YET BE ALIVE. WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 22 (Special),-

Another effort is to be made to save the men in the Nanthey are dead. The belief that they may be still alive is still growing. The chief cause of the revival of this behef is the current of pure air which made itself felt a day or two ago flowing from the workings where the mer at he through the narrow space, between the refuse which nearly fills the gangway and the roof. This cur rent of air proved conclusively that the higher portions of the mine were neither choked with sand and cufff nor liled with black damp, but on the contrary were opened and contained pure air. With this hope was mingled a eeling that the company was not doing all it should do to get at the men. It would take weeks to reach them by the slow process of excavating the blocked gang ways. It was thought that something more should be done. Wednesday the relatives of the missing men held a meettag in the house of Mr. Kivler, whose three sons are in consuit with Superintendent Morgan. The latter suggested that a committee of three experienced but disinrested miners be appointed by the relatives thoroughly to examine the mine inside and out, and Mr. Morgan gave his pledge that the company would take any measures they advised. This proposition was accepted and Evans, of this city, all experienced miners, were chosen. Yesterday they went to Nanticoke and met Superintendent Morgan and the mining engineers. Superintendents Morgan and Roese gave a complete statement of the days to such with a diamond drill.

The Relief Committee urgently appeals for financial all for the sufferers and there should be a liberal response from the charitable public. The cash and merchandise contributions up to last night amounted to \$8,534 61.

# RAILROAD INTERESTS.1

THE PROPOSED BRIDGE TO STATEN ISLAND. An inspection was made yesterday of the taten Island Sound by persons interested in the proposed Baltimore and Ohio Bridge. The steamer Southfield, under the command of Captain Braisted, took through the Sound John K. Gowen, general counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio Company; Charles Ackenhell, engineer; Erastus Wiman, J. Frank Emmons, Commo dore Shock, U. S. N.; Captain Theodore T. Andersen, ex-Senator Hiby, of South Amboy; Captain Stevens and W. C. Devon. A great deal of ice was found in the Sound and not a single tow was met, showing that commerce in and not a single tow was met, showing that commerce in this stream is seriously interfered with by ice, if not altogether extinguished during the severy winter months. The special object of the visit was to inspect Buckwheat Island, which it is claimed by some would be the best place for the bridge, the centre span resting upon this piece of land. The island was found to be extremely flat and of small dimensions, not over twenty-live foct square, while the banks are so low as to proclude the possibility of a bridge seventy feet high, which elevation it was said, could be secured if it were built here. The bill before Congress does not prescribe a situation, but leaves that question with the War Department.

MR. GOWEN'S NEW SYSTEM. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22 (Special).-President lowen to-day changed the system heretotoro practised and transferred into stock all convertible bonds offered without the past due conpons. When a lot of bonds were offered for conversion this afternoon the transfer

were offered for conversion this afternoon the transfer clerk said that under the advice of Mr. Gowen the conversion would not be made unless the past due coupens were all attached. There are four of these coupens due, bearing \$140 interest on each \$1,000 bond.

All is authoritatively stated that the receivers of the Paliadelpida and Reading Railroad Company will not recognize any claim for remmeration for services made by President Gowen or any of the officers elected with or appointed by him. "None of these people," said an officer in the order of the company while it is in the receivers' hands, and, of course, their services will not be paid for unless Mr. Gowen chooses to pay them himself. I see that Mr. Gowen chooses to pay them hi

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. BUFFALO, Jan. 22 (Special).—The directors of the Buffalo and Geneva Railroad Company this afternoon, elected the following officers : President, W. S. Bissell, of Buffalo; vice-president, William W. Wright, of Geneva; treasurer, Howard Elmer, of Waverly, and secretary, George M. Diven, of Elmira.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—In order to facilitate the formation of a sixth pool attachment to the Ohio River pool the railway lines running to Louisville and Cincinnati accepted 53 per cent instead of 54 per cent of the whole ousiness, and gave 47 instead of 46 per cent to the Evansville and Cairo lines, the 1 per cent thus transferred to be given to the Waeash, St. Louis and Pacific and the Feorla, Decaur and Evansylie. The sacrifice was made by the Hinois Central, which road accepts an award of 9 per cent. L. D. Richarnison was chosen commissioner of the new pool and E. B. Hand secretary.

Boston, Jan. 22.—Railroad carnings are reported as

follows for the second week in January, in comparison with the corresponding period last year: Flint and Pere Marquette, \$35,154, increase \$1,455; Wisconsin Central, \$19,453, decrease \$4,819; Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon, \$4,562, increase \$1,834.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 22 (Special),-At a meeting of the board of directors of the Cieveland, Columbus, Chien nati and Indianapolis Italiroad held to-day Hamilton McK. Twombly was elected a member to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. H. Vanderbilt. A secting of the directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee

and St. Paul Railway Company was held at the company's office yesterday. It was the common report that the principal subject of discussion would be the means for building the proposed extination to Kansas city. Officers of the company said after the meeting that nothing had been done and that another meeting would be held to-day. They declined to state the nature of the business under consideration. BRIBING OFFICIALS IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 22 (Special).-Local political circles are agitated over a published report to the effect that the recent passage through the Councils of an

ordinance authorizing the city to purchase for \$3,000,000 the Monongahela Water Works was secured by the most outrageous use of money. Sworn statements are to be published giving the names of inneteen Councilmen and several city officials who were paid from \$1,000 to \$5,000 each for their support. The evidence has been secured by the Committee of Seveniysix which is lighting the election of ring Councilmen.

MR. WHITNEY AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

THE NEW BROCKLYN COMMISSIONERS-THEIR ATTI-TUDE ON REFORM INDEFINITE.

Mayor Whitney's attitude in regard to Civil

service reform in Brooklyn, which Mayor Low stead-

fastly insisted on during the four years of his adminis-

tration, has been a matter of much interest. His first

step was to call for the resignations of Mayor Low's Civil Service Commissioners. Yesterday he filed his appointments of their successors. Only one of the former board, Colonel John Rueger, was reappointed, but it is understood that General W. H. Brownell could have held office again if he would have accepted it. The new commissioners are William I. Preston, George M. Nichole, George G. Herman, Dr. Paul H. Kretschmur, Dr. E. G. Metcaif, Joseph H. Moore (Democrats), and John Williams, Charles T. Corwin, S. J. Simmons and L. D. Bianchard, who (with Colonel Rueger) are Republicans, the Democrats having one majority. Mr. Preston is a merchant in this city and president of the Methodist Church Society of Brookiyn. He has never held public office. Mr. Niehols was an Alderman-at-Large for the past two years. George G. Herman is one of the conspicuous old-time Democrats of Kings County and a close friend of "Boss" McLaughlin. He was once County Clerk, and was for a long time secrecone of the conspicuous old-time Democrats of the County and a close friend of "Boss" McLaughila. He was core County Clerk, and was for a long time secretary of the Democratic General Committee when the "ring" was in power. He is now president of the inebriates Home, at Fort Hamilton. Mr. Moore is a son of County Judge Henry A. Moore. Drs. Kretsehmer and Metcaif represent respectively the two schools of medicine, allopathic and homepathic. The former was active in the effort to secure the inforsement of Mayor Whitney by the Young Meu's Democratic Club last fail. Only one of the Republicans is well known—John Williams, president of the Fuiton Bank. He expressed creat surprise when told he had been appointed. Mr. Corwin is a retired merchant. Mr. Bianchard is a lawyer and a brother of Dr. Bianchard of the Incolvates' Home. Mr. Simmons is a nickel-plater and lives in the Nineteenth Ward. Colonel Rueger is a builder by trade, and formerly commanded the 32d Regiment.

It is said that Mr. Preston will be made president of the commission, to succeed E. A. Doty, but the real work will be done by ex-County Clerk Herman and Dr. Kretsehmar, assisted by Messrs. Moore, Bianchard and Simmons. The attitude of the new commissioners in relation to Civil Service reform is not known. Mayor Whitney was asked yesterday if the men he had appointed were willing to serve. He said he didn't know, save in the case of Mr. Preston, who had signified his willingness, When asked how his appointees stood in relation to the matters to come before them, Mr. Whitney said: "I don't know; I never asked them."

The new heads of departments, except the Police and Fire Commissioners, have the power to dismiss subordinates upon charges filed with the City Cierk. It is a question whether the men whose names are now upon the eligible lists of the Civil Service Commission can be appointed to vancancies, or whether new lists will have to be prepared unaer the direction of the new commission.

The only remaining appointments to be made by Mr. Whitney this year are of the successors to lifteen members of the Roard of Education whose terms expire in July.

The market stalls this week have contained that luxury of the rich, hot-house lamb, which sell for \$15 to \$18 each. Hot-house chickens are also on the list, weighing about one pound each and seiling for \$1 75 a

eggs. a cents insaited butter 40 cents and cooking butter 16 and 25 cents a pound.

Fiorida shad sell for 75 cents each, frozen Spanish mackerel 50 cents a pound, frozen sheepshead 25 cents, green smells 10 and 15 cents. Frozen frogs legs 90 cents and fresh mackerel 12 cents. Red snapper is down to 10 and 15 cents a pound. Hardshell crabs cost \$3 50 a hundred, craylish \$5 a hundred, prawns 50 and scellops 35 cents a quart, and kippered heiring and Yarmouth bloaters 60 cents a dozen.

Hothouse grapes sell for \$3 a pound and hothouse strawberries of the Sharpless variety cost \$2 50 a dozen. Florida oranges sell from 40 cents to \$1 a dozen, coccamits are \$4 a hundred, red bananas \$2 50 a bunch or 40 cents a dozen and yellow bananas \$1 50 a bunch, containing 100. Baldwin apples are \$2 a parrel and greenings \$1.75.

RUNA WAY ON THE BRIDGE.

As a earriage, driven by Thomas Walsh, and owned by James Tyner, of No. 103 Charles-at., and containing two women, a man and a child, was crossing the Bridge about 5 p. m., yesterday, the horses ran away en the Brooklyn side. They dashed furiously down the grade, but the gate was closed in time to check them. One horse had his leg broken, but the occupants of the carriage and the driver escaped unharmed. The injured horse was shot.

TWENTY-ONE DAYS TO COME FROM HATTERAS. The schooner Ada Bailey arrived yesterday after a stormy veyage of eighty-four days from Rosario on the River Platte. She was north of Cape Hatters (about 350 miles from Sandy Hook) twenty-one days before her arrival. On January 8, when nineteen miles southeast of Fire Island, she encountered the hurricane which awept the entire coast, and was blown into the Guif Stream. Several sails were split, the main-soff was broken, the deck swept of everything movable, the cabin was flooded and several of the crew were trushlitten. The captain reported that on December 28 theoficers of he Italian bark Antoinette Accame rouprated that the The schooner Ada Bailey arrived yesterday

HE HAD A WOMAN PAWN HIS WIFE'S DOLMAN. HE HAD A WOMAN PAWN HIS WIFE'S DOLMAN.

Elizabeth M. Belt, a young woman, fashionably dressed, was taken by Detective Hentelberg nefors Judge Relity at the Tombs yesteriay, having been arrested on the complaint of Alired Mel. Post. Post said that he was an adjuster by profession and lived at the Earrest House, and that hast June he gave the prisoner a sealskin doiman trimmed with beaver belonging to his wife to pawn. She gave him \$60 as the result of the transaction, but on being asked several times for the transaction, but on being asked several times for the ticket she always said that it was at home. After several days he received a piece of paper stating that the cloak had been piedged for \$60 and signed by George Andrews. He states that he wants to release the cloak and that the young woman refuses to tell him where it is. Detective Helidelberg says that she claims that Post owes her \$342 and that she will not tell where the cloak is till she gets her money. The officer also states that he has found out that she pawned the cloak for \$75, not \$60. Justice Reilly paroled the prisoner in custody of her counsel for examination on Tuesday.

ORANGES SOAKED WITH CARBOLIC ACID.

Dr. Cyrus Edson of the Samtary Bureau Dr. Cyrus Edson of the Sanniary Dureau yesterday received information that a large shipment of Florida oranges, which had been frozen, had been received in the city. He found that the oranges were intrins on account of the mould which had formed between the segments of the pulp, and also because the essential oil of the skin had impregnated the fruit. He selzed several hundred boxes of oranges and sent them to the Laight Street Dock, where they were soaked with each of the skill.

FIFTHEN YEARS FOR EVANS, WHO SHOT CURRIE. George W. Evans, who killed the colored George W. Evalus, who killed the colored patter, Thomas Carrie, was yesteriay convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of manisaughter in the first degree and recommended to mercy. The young man was not at all agitated when ordered to stand up and receive his sentence. Justice harrett directed that he be imprisoned for fifteen years, teiling him that by good behavior are could shorten the term, and urging him to reform. A stay of proceedings pending appeal was granted. was granted.

PAILURE OF WHOLESALE FUR DEALERS. George D. Nichols and Allan J. Clark, composing the firm of Nichols Brothers & Co., tranufacturers and wholesale dealers in furs at No. 550 Broadway, made an assignment yesteriay to William P. Dixon. They profer the following: Emily S. Nichols, \$14,500; Kate lucil, \$2,000; Miss C. A. C. Conntock, \$4,200; George C. Wood, \$1,200; the National Citizons' Bank, \$12,600; Martin Bates, jr., & Co., \$14,800; First National Bank,

\$3,100; Bernard S. Clark, \$1,500, and Louis Russell & Co., \$5,000; total, \$59,100. The present partners have carried on the business since April, 1883, when they succeeded a firm of the same name in which they were also

THROUGH NEW-YORK STATE.

IN THE INTEREST OF EDUCATION, ITHACA, Jan. 22 (Special),-At to-day's session of the State Association of School Commis and Superintendents papers were read by Superinten dent Wait, of Lansingburg, on "Grading Rural Schools"; by Professor Charles D. McLean, principal of the Brockport Normal School, on " Methods of Teaching"; by Pro-fessor C. T. Barnes on " Teachers' Institutes." The Association unauimously approved Commissioner Lusk's paper on "State Aid to Equestion," and appointed a committee to urge upon the Legislature the in of restoring the school tax to its former rate-14 mills,

of restoring the school tax to its former rate—14 mills,
The following officers were elected: President, Jared
Eandford; vice-presidents, Charles E. White and C. A.
Hall; secretary, James A. Foshay; treasurer, H. R. San
ford. The following committee, on the perfection of a
system of uniform examination to determine the qualifications of teachers was appointed: Supering-adent Sin
dam, Commissioner C. E. White,
Professor H. R. Sanford and Superintendent Wait. This
afternoon members of the association visited Cornell
University. The meeting is regarded as the most suc
cessful ever heid.

JOTTINGS HERE AND THERE. MEEINA, Jan. 22 .-- William Curry fitter for the Medina Gas Company, was severely and perhaps fatally

burned this morning by an explosion of alcohol with which he was thawing out pipes in a cellar. POUCHKEEPSIE, Jan. 22.—The Palmer House races occurred on the Hudson River, opposite Catskill, this afternoon, first for double teams, and second free for all, The time of the heats was not given. There was a large number of spectators, and the ice was in good coadition for trofting.

BUFFALO, Jan. 22 .- In the Eric County Poor House to-day Dr. Hoyt, secretary of the State Board of Charities, found fourteen insane, imbecile, epileptic or otherwise infirm alien paupers among its inmates, who had been shipped to this country in a destitute and help-less condition. He provided for their prompt return to the countries whence they were sent as follows: To Holland, 1; Gormany, 1; Austria, 4; Ireland, 2; Eug-land, 3: Canada, 3.

BOYCOTTING BROOKLYN DRY-GOODS MEN.

HATMAKERS AND BRICKLAYERS DEMAND THAT M'CAFFREY & O'BRIEN DISCHARGE A CLERK.

Brooklyn is not as yet blessed with a union of dry-goods clerks. This deficiency is supplied for the present, however, by the General Union of Amalgamated Trades, which kindly looks out for the affairs of the lerks. The latest example of their unselfish interference with the course of dry-goods affairs is the fol-lowing: Last Monday the firm of McCaffrey & O'Brien began business at No. 613 Mertle-ave. On Tuesday the factories of Brooklyn were flooded with circulars calling upon all good men and true to boycott the firm because it was a branch of Garry Brothers, of Grand-st, this city. The basis on which this pleasing flotten rested was the lonesome little fact that Mr. O'Brien is a nephew of a member of that firm, accursed of all true trade unitonists. This grantitons advertising called attention to the new store, and it started off with an unusual

Whitney fins year are of the successors to lifeen member of the Roard of Education whose terms expire in July.

\*\*TESTIMONY IN A CONSPIRACY CASE.\*\*

The Richardson-Stevens conspiracy case came up again yesterday before Justice Smith in the Tombs Police Court. A large number of spectators were present evidently expecting sensational developments. John Ellinssworth, a private detective, swore that he was present in a lawyer's office when the other witnesses made their afficiality. He had not not be tested to the detectives and had not been a member of the official to the women and they developments. John Ellinssworth, a private detective, aware that the was present in a lawyer's office when the other witnesses made their afficiality. He had not not be assumed to the detective when have been employed on the case. I was present when Neille Lyons received \$25 from Mr. Demnelly, and saw he rise a receipt for \$100. I was under days on the case and got \$250 a day for my work. I knew that my brother was shadowing Mr. Elchardson.

\*\*Air. Mitchell, counsel for Mr. Stevens, asked Ellingworth if he had shaved his anistache, and he replied that he never could raise for the state of the plet up of the plet the plet the plet that he never could raise.

\*\*George H. Richardson, the complainant, said in his testimony: "I employed a detective of the rise of the plet up of the plet up

CHRISTMAS AMONG THE FREEDMEN. A private letter received in this city gives an interesting account of the Christmas festival recently

sition of the part from the part from the part from the serion weighing about one pound each and selling for \$1.75 at pair. Last springs chickens bring 25 cents a pound; capons are cheap at 28 cents, as they are fine and fat, and weighing about one pound each and selling for \$1.75 at pair. Last springs chickens bring 25 cents; western to trace; 16 cents; Phinadelphia ducks, 20 cents; Guiner at tarkeys, 16 cents; Guiner at

JEWELRY STOLEN AT DINNER TIME.

The house of Conrad Meyer at Maspeth, L. L. was entered by burglars on Thursday and jewelry to the amount of \$1,000 stolen. Mr. Meyer and his family were at dinner 6 p. m. His son thought that he heard some one in the room above and he went upstairs. As he entered his sister's room he saw two men go out through the his sister's room he saw two men go out through the window and jump off the roof of the plazza to the ground, about fifteen feet. They then ran into the road and disappeared. It was found that they had climbed up one of the pillars of the plazza and had forced an entry into the house by prying open the window. They had ransacked Miss Meyer's room. There was a large sam of money in a bureau drawer in an adjoining room. The matter has been placed in the hands of the Brooklyn police. Mr. Meyer is a member of the firm of Dick & Meyer, sugarreilners, of North Seventh-st. Williamsburg.

FREEHOLDERS NOT TO STAND TEIAL. The Prosecutor of the Pleas of Essex County, N. J., has examined the question of the indictment of the Board of Freeholders for nonfeasance in office and has decided that the indictment cannot stand. He will today move that a nolle prosequi be entered in the case day move that a nolle prosequi be entered in the case of all except the Lunacy Committee, and the Superintendent and Steward of the County Lunaide Asylum. The Board is Republican and the indictment was voted by the Democratic majority in the Grand Jury at the clast term. The indictment, when announced, caused universal surprise and indignation which was increased by a presentment of the Grand Jury praising the former management of the asylum which had been charged with falisfying the accounts and with cracity to the patients. Some of the indicted Frecholders have been prominent in oringing about radical reforms in the asylum and in exposing old abuses existing there. Yesterday Charles E. Black, an attendant in the asylum, who was indicted by the last Graed Jury, was tried on a charge of assaulting a patient and acquitted.

STABBING THE PEACEMAKER.

STARBING THE PEACEMAKER.

Dr. E. F. Ruppe, of No. 162 Prince-st., at the lighth Precinct police station yesterday said that a geng man in the tenement-house No. 133 Thempson-st. was suffering from a dangerous stab wound in the abdomen. Sergeant Genloger learned that a fight had occurred in the house on Thorsday night between Time-thy Deamond and George Burns, brithers-leaw. August Sutton, a young laborer, who also lived in the house, and undertaken to separate the combatants and he had been stabled by Desmond. The wound was not considered serious, and the police were not informed. When Dr. Ruppe examined Sutton he saw that there was danger of peritouitis. Au ambulance carried Sutton to St. Vinceut's Hospital, and the police arrested Desmond and Burns. The prisoners were taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court and remanded.

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OFFICEIS.

At the meeting of the New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society at No. 64 Madison-ave. inst cal and Biographical Society at No. 64 Mailson-ave. Mail evening the president, General James Grant Wilson, delivered his annual address. The following officers were elected: President, James Grant Wilson; vice president, Dr. Ellsworth Ellot; Secretary, Oliver & Coles, and treasurer, George H. Butler; trustees, terms to expire in 1889, Rufus King, Henry T. Drowneand Hearf R. Stiles.

ENTERTAINING THE CANADIAN CLUB. The Canadian Club gave the fifth of its enterratmments hast evening at No. 3 North Washington Square. Frank Lincoln amused the company with his

require. Frank Lincoln amused the company with an monologue entitled "The Ludierous Side of Life." Mr. Lincoln was introduced by Erasus Wimas, president of the club. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Gates, Mr. and H. R. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ellison, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Fairchild, Jr., Dr. Ellison, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Fairchild, Jr., Dr. Ellison, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. Holmquist and Mr. and Mrs. Le Duc.

ONE OF "COOK's."—She: "I supposed you visited Pempell. Did you not find it very interesting?" Masker: "Well-erer, I can't say I exactly did. The fact is, the place now is nothing better than a ruin. —July.